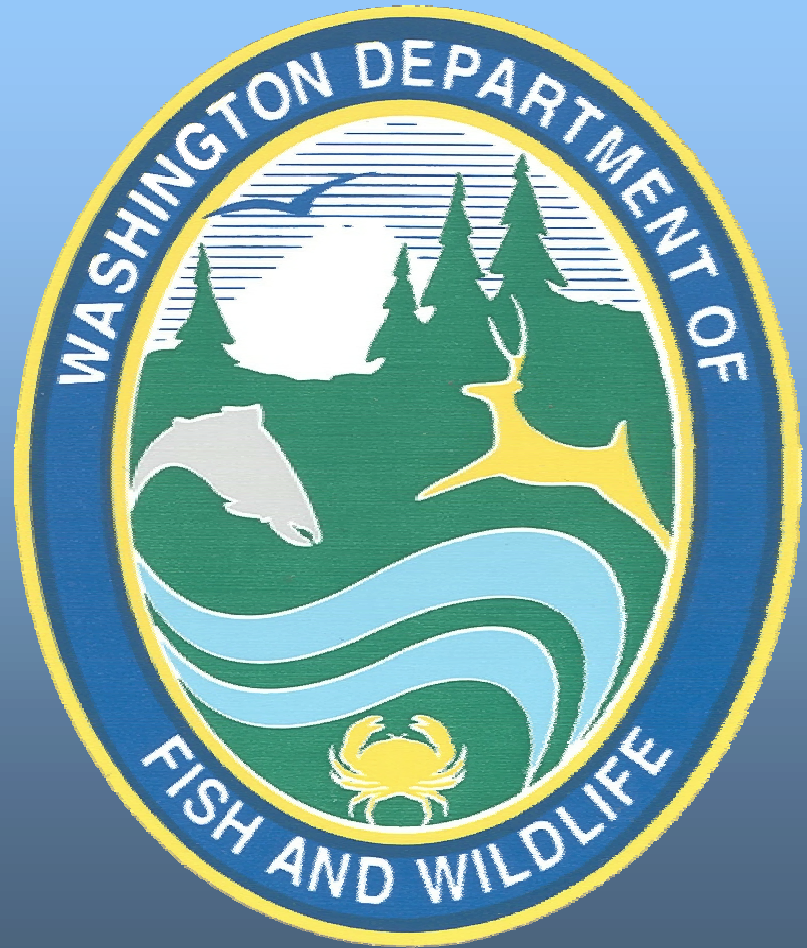


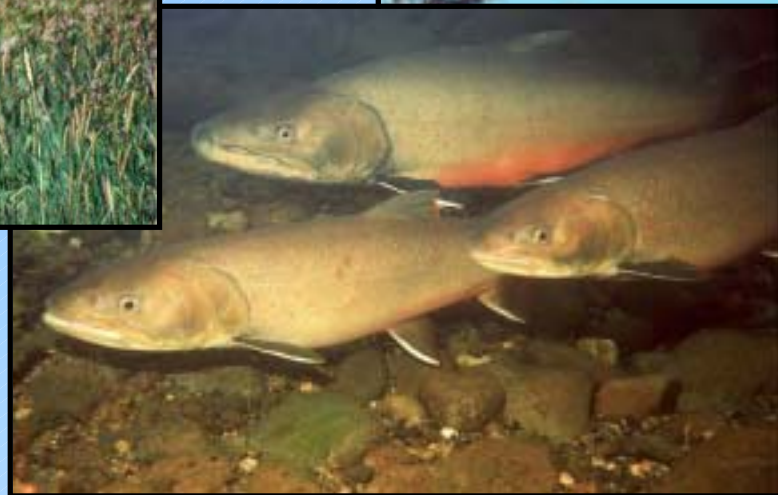
Sound
Stewardship
of Fish
and Wildlife





"The ... department shall preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage the wildlife and food fish, game fish, and shellfish in state waters and offshore waters."

RCW 77.04.012





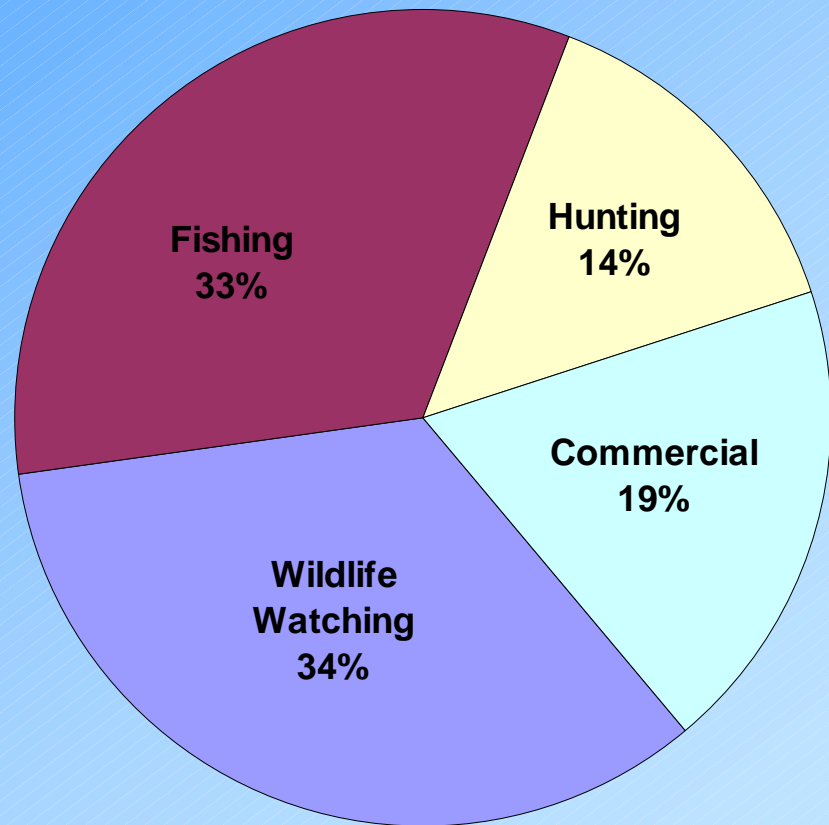
Sound resource management translates to economic benefits for Washington communities





Economic role of Fish and Wildlife

- **48,107 related jobs***
- **\$4.83 billion in related expenditures per biennium****



* 2001, Washington Employment Security Department and Southwick Associates

** U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife



W D F W Organization

Fish & Wildlife Commission

Director's Office

Internal Services

- Deputy Director
- Personnel
- Internal Auditor
- Quality Initiatives
- Administrative Support

External Services

- Regional Directors
- Intergovernmental
- Resource Management
- Legislative Affairs
- Public Affairs

Business Services

- Information Services
- Financial Services
- Licensing
- Engineering

Enforcement

- Special Investigations
- Problem Wildlife
- WAC's/Rules
- Aviation Division

Fish Program

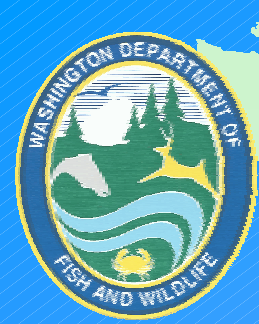
- Hatcheries Division
- Science Division
- Fish Management
- Administrative Operations

Habitat Program

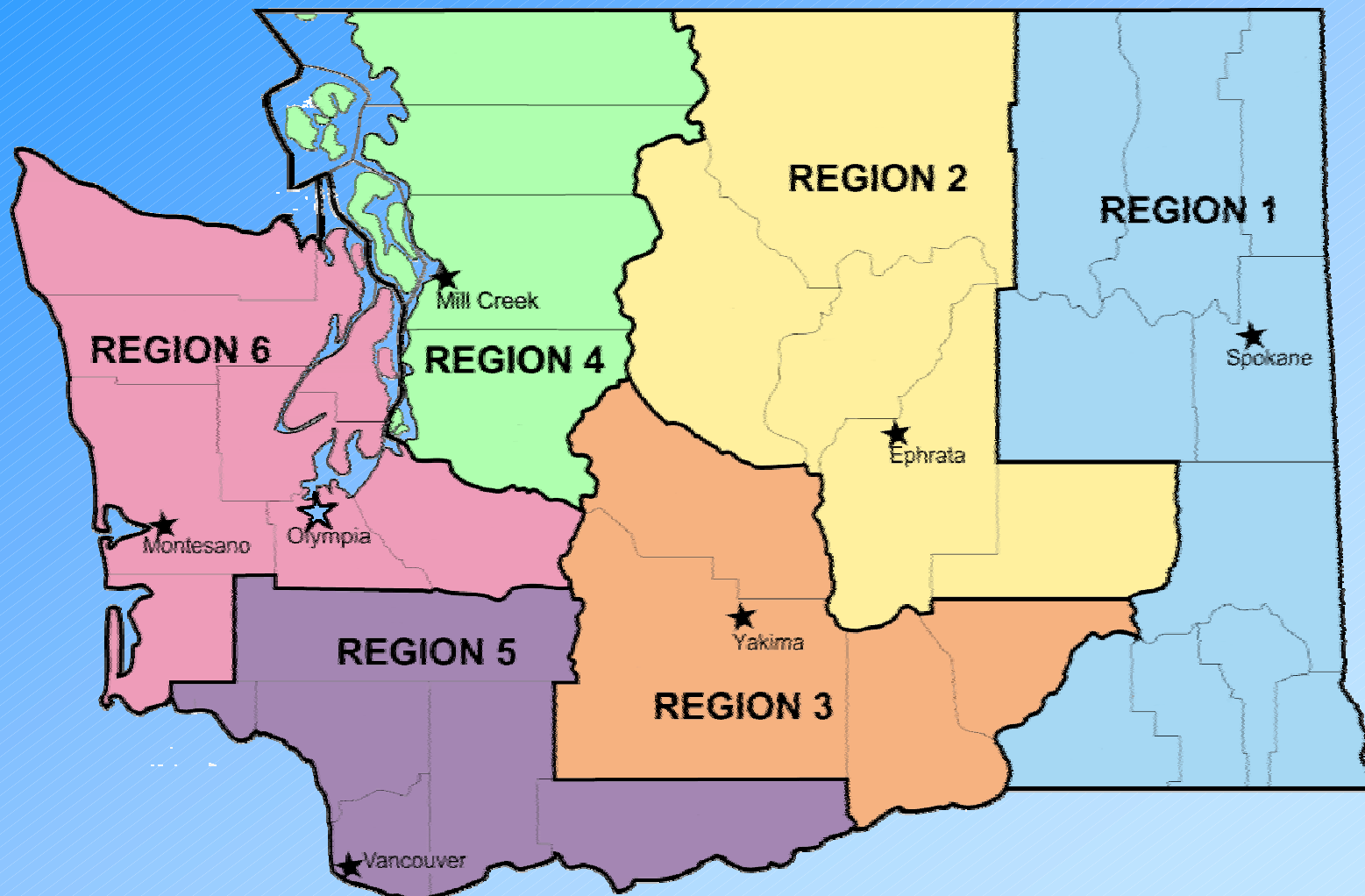
- Environmental Services
- Major Projects
- Environmental Restoration
- Habitat Science Team

Wildlife Program

- Wildlife Diversity
- Game
- Lands
- Science



W DFW Regions





W DFW Revenue Sources

2001-03 Biennium

Dollars in millions

**Total Revenues:
\$291.4 million**

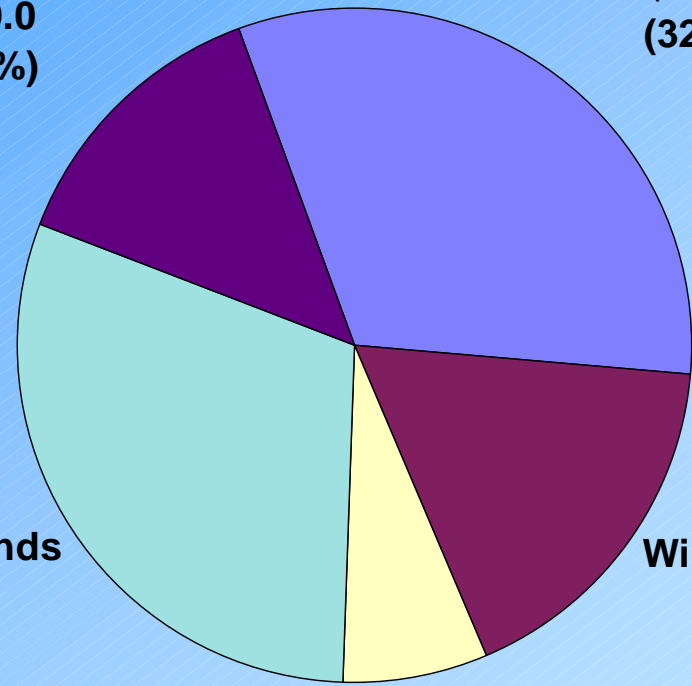
**Local Funds
\$40.0
(14%)**

**Federal Funds
\$87.5
(30%)**

**Other State
\$20.3
(7%)**

**General Fund
State
\$92.9
(32%)**

**Wildlife Fund
State
\$50.7
(17%)**

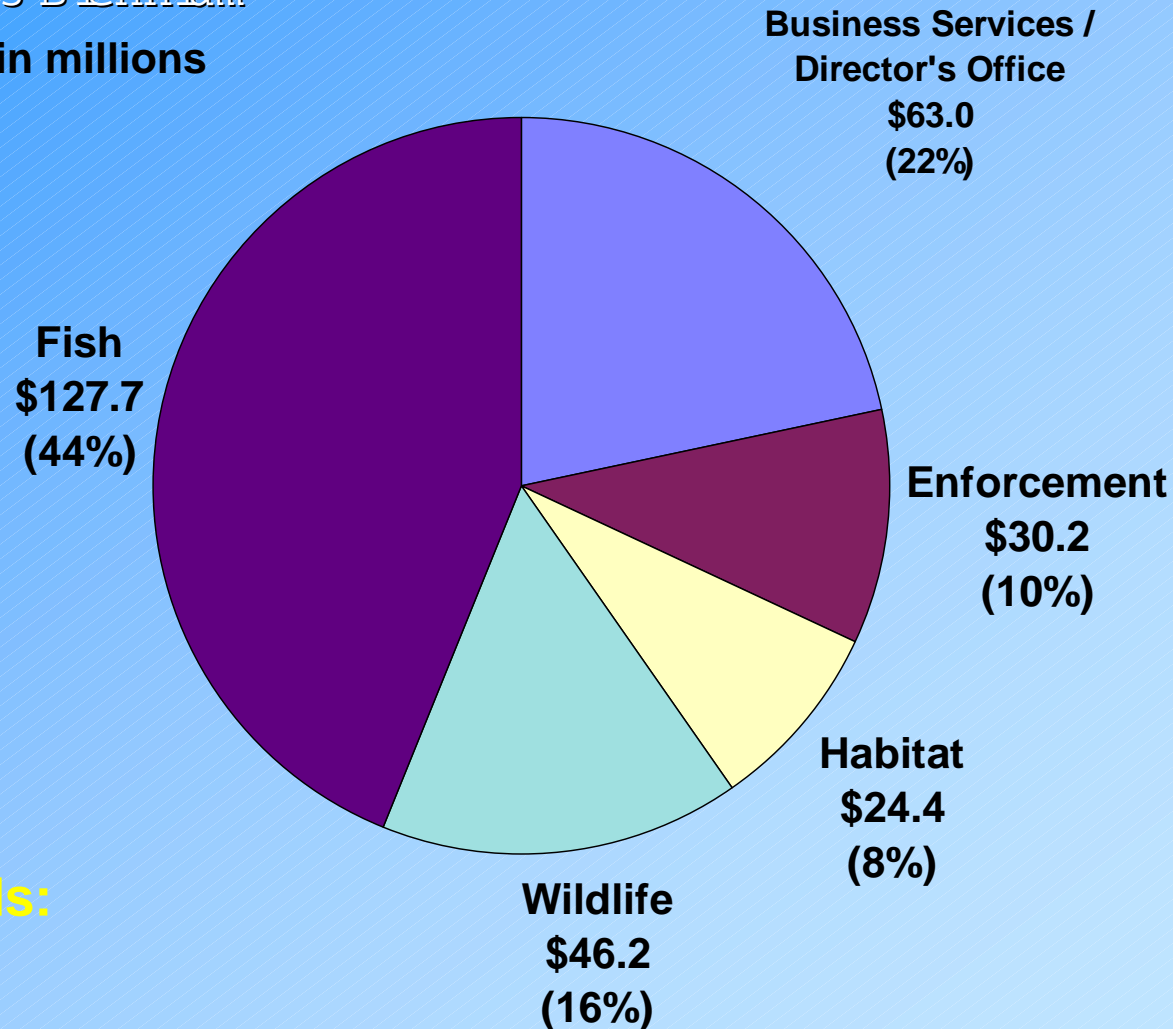




W DFW Operating Budget – All Funds

2001-03 Biennium

Dollars in millions



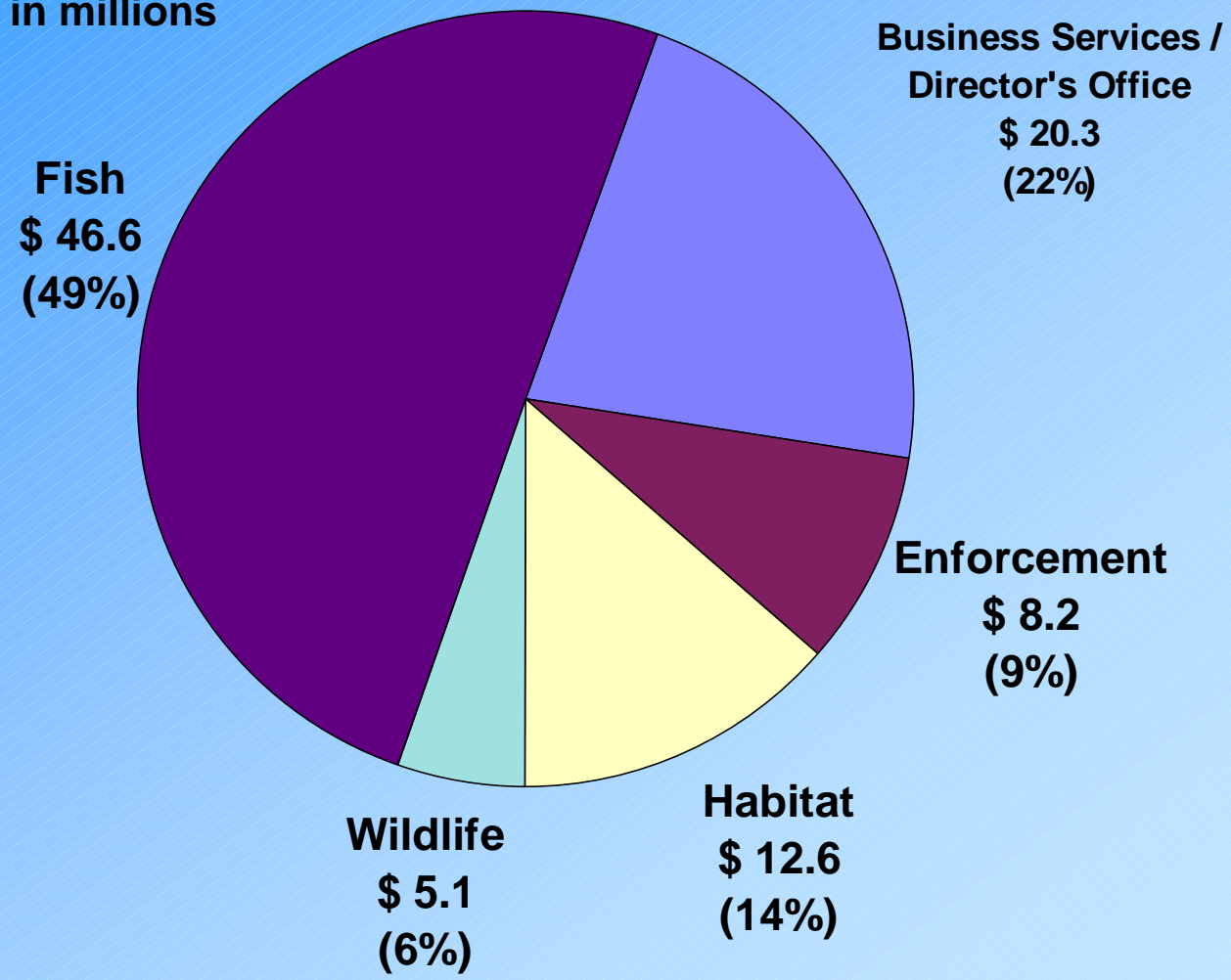
Total All-Funds:
\$291.4 million



W DFW General Fund-State Budget

2001-03 Biennium

Dollars in millions



Total GF-S:
\$92.9 million



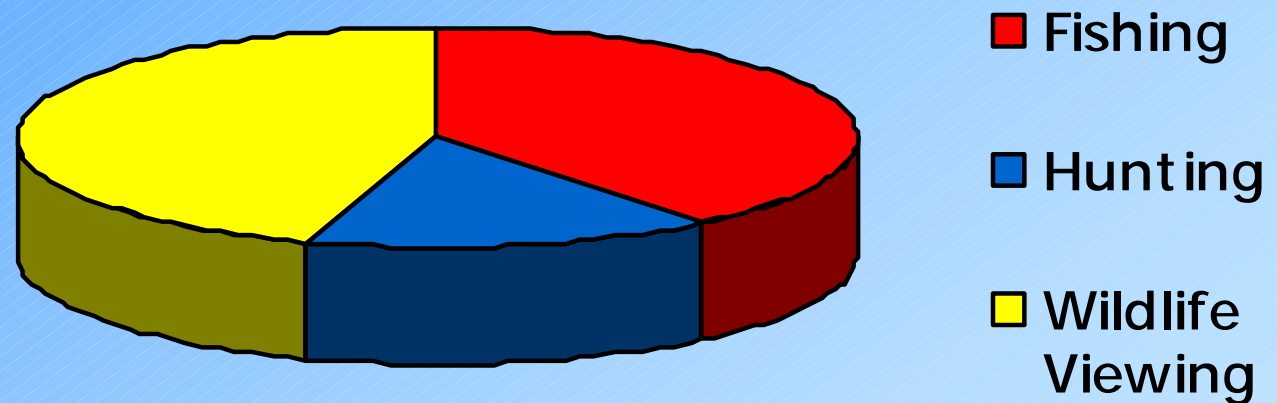
Recreational spending for fishing, hunting and wildlife viewing in Washington, 2001

Total: \$2.18 billion

Fishing
\$854 million

Hunting
\$350 million

Wildlife viewing
\$980 million



Source: United States Fish and Wildlife Service



Wildlife Watching Expenditures By State, 2001



1) California	\$ 2.6 billion
2) Florida	\$ 1.6 billion
3) New York	\$ 1.4 billion
4) Wisconsin	\$ 1.3 billion
5) Texas	\$ 1.3 billion
6) New Jersey	\$ 1.2 billion
7) Washington	\$ 980 million
8) Pennsylvania	\$ 962 million
9) Maryland	\$ 863 million
10) North Carolina	\$ 827 million

Source: United States Fish and Wildlife Service



Washington ranks among the nation's top 10 states in spending by sport fishers

1) Florida	\$4 billion
2) California	\$2 billion
3) Texas	\$1.9 billion
4) Minnesota	\$1.3 billion
5) North Carolina	\$1.11 billion
6) New York	\$1.1 billion
7) Wisconsin	\$1 billion
8) Washington	\$854 million
9) Michigan	\$839 million
10) Ohio	\$762 million



Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



Razor clam diggers spent an estimated \$4.6 million last year in coastal communities such as Long Beach and Ocean Shores.

Source: Grays Harbor and Pacific counties



Top Ten Commercial Fishery Landing Values in the Year 2000



1) Alaska	\$ 956,990
2) Louisiana	\$ 401,095
3) Massachusetts	\$ 288,263
4) Maine	\$ 275,107
5) Texas	\$ 232,400
6) Florida, West Coast	\$ 155,200
7) Washington	\$ 145,311
8) California	\$ 139,111
9) Virginia	\$ 118,336
10) New Jersey	\$ 107,163

(x 1,000)

*Source: Fisheries of the United States.
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration*



Return on General Fund State

1999-2001 Biennium

**Total GFS
Spending¹**

\$ 1 =

**Direct Economic
Benefits²**

\$ 50 =

**Total Economic
Impact³**

\$ 95

¹Total General Fund State 1999-2001 (\$92,695,587)

²Direct Economic Benefits = Fish and Wildlife Related Recreational Expenditures and Commercial Fishing Ex-Vessel Revenue (\$4,602,017,256)

³Commercial Multiplier = 2.1 (PFMC), Recreational Multiplier = 1.9 (American Sports fishing Association/ USFWS) (\$8,790,931,438)



Return on Total Budget

1999-2001 Biennium

**Total agency
Spending¹**

\$ 1 =

**Direct Economic
Benefits²**

\$ 16 =

**Total Economic
Impact³**

\$ 30

¹Total Agency Budget 1999-2001 (\$295,045,465)

²Direct Economic Benefits = Fish and Wildlife Related Recreational Expenditures and Commercial Fishing Ex-Vessel Revenue (\$4,602,017,256)

³Commercial Multiplier = 2.1 (PFMC), Recreational Multiplier = 1.9 (American Sports fishing Association/ USFWS) (\$8,790,931,438)

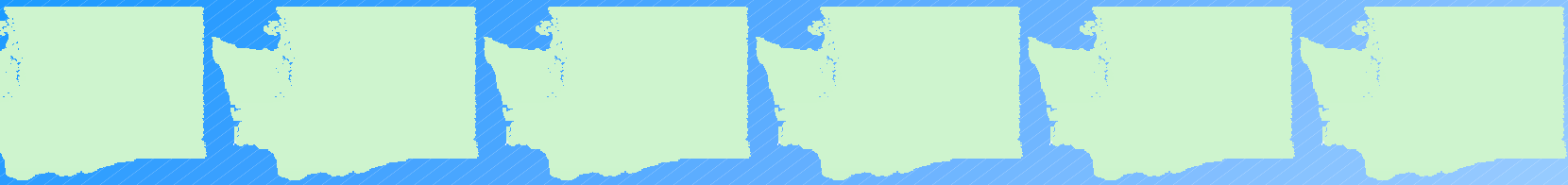


Benefits of Sound Stewardship



Washington is one of the nation's top 10 states for small business, with 185,000 small businesses located here.

Source: Seattle Times



*"Our fishing business is
getting just huge."*

*Bob Schlecht, owner
Bob's Sporting Goods*

Bob Schlecht
Longview





Bryan Nelson
Woodinville



*"The amount of business we do
Correlates directly to the salmon
and steelhead fishing in the
area's rivers."*

*Bryan Nelson, salesman
Three Rivers Marine*



Gail Howe
Pateros

*"Fishers, hunters and wildlife watchers
have a major impact on our businesses
and our community."*

*Gail Howe, mayor
Pateros*



Lyman Boyd
Leavenworth

*"Our motel rooms, our restaurants, and
retail stores are full of Wenatchee
Salmon Festivalgoers."*

*Lyman Boyd, owner
Linderhoff Motor Inn*



Fisheries

- Provide recreational opportunities for more than 1 million people every year.
- Anglers spend \$854 million in Washington annually.
- Commercial fisheries generate \$250 million in economic benefits





Salm on Recovery





ESA Listings

- 15 salmon populations in Washington state are listed as "threatened" or "endangered" under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA).
- Listings encompass 70% of the state's geographic area.
- 90% of the state's population live within these areas.





Salmon Recovery Regions



Approximately 70 percent of Washington state's geography is affected by salmon recovery. Ninety percent of the state's population is impacted.



Progress on Salmon Recovery

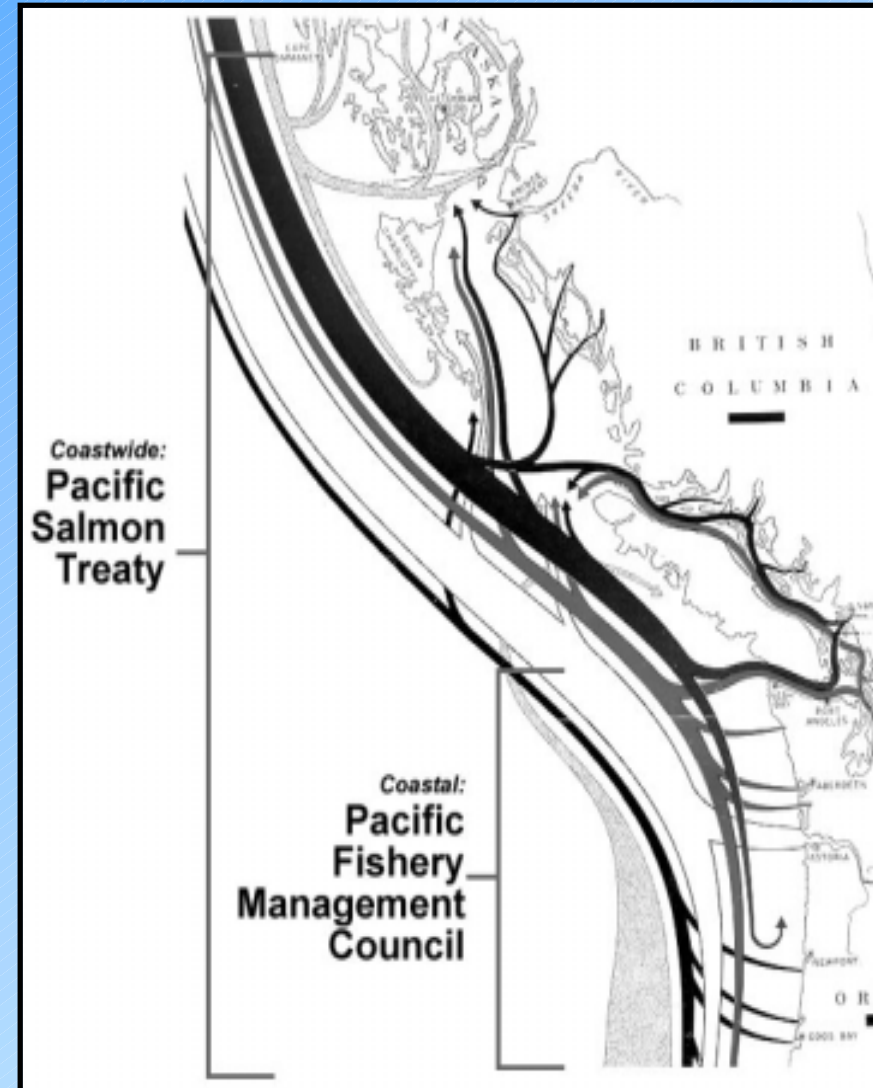
- Major reforms initiated in “4 H’s”: Harvest, Hatcheries Habitat and Hydropower.
- New statewide network of local habitat-restoration groups (Lead Entities) established by the Legislature in 1998.
- The 14 Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups (RFEGs) are playing an increasingly important role in salmon recovery.





Harvest Reforms

- Abundance-based fisheries management regime established with renewal of the Pacific Salmon Treaty.
- Coordinated harvest management plans by federal, state and tribal entities.
- Selective fisheries targeting mass-marked hatchery-origin salmon (50 by 2001).
- State-sponsored license buy-back program.

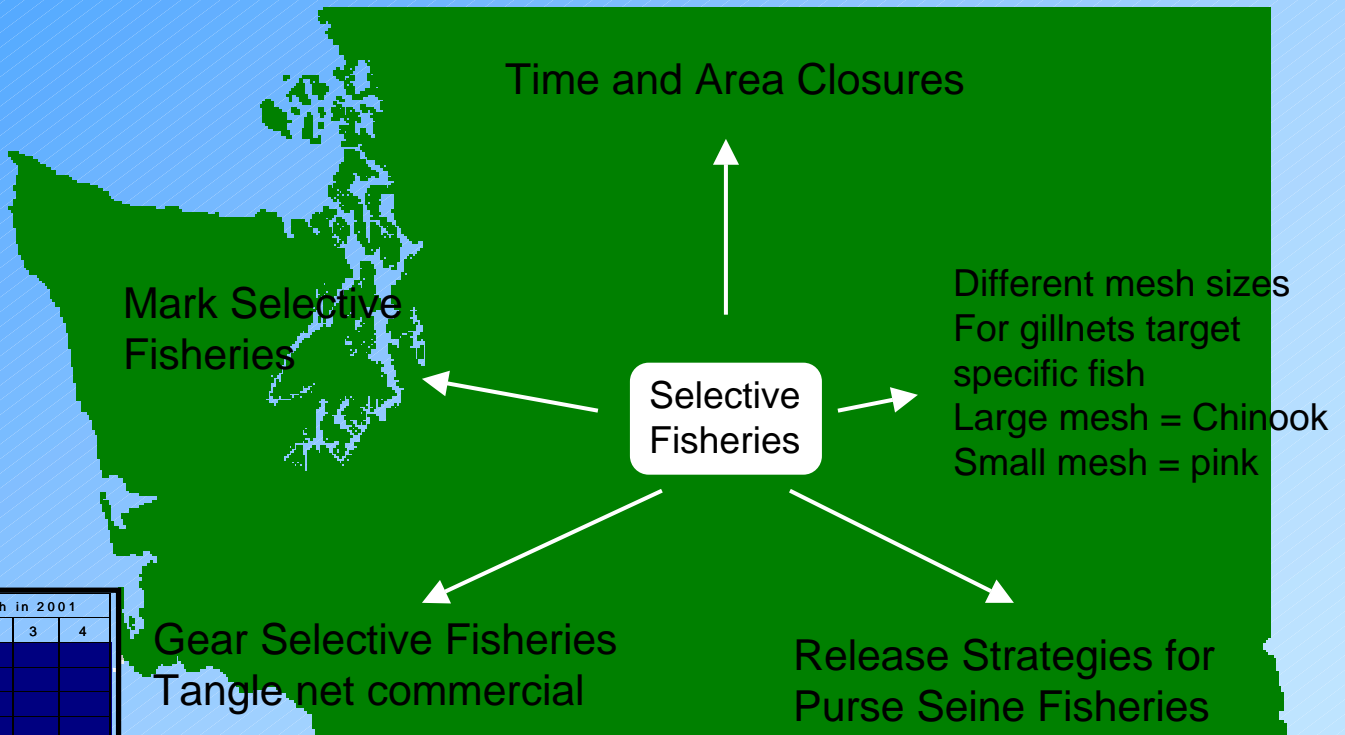




Selective Fisheries



Area		Month in 2000												Month in 2001			
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Ocean	1																
	2																
	3																
	4																
Strait	5																
	6																
	7																
Puget Sound	8-1																
	8-2																
	9																
	10																
	11																
	12																
	13																





All State Fisheries Comply with ESA

- U.S.-Canada treaty fisheries
- Ocean fisheries governed by the Pacific Fishery Management Council
- Columbia/Snake River fisheries
- Puget Sound fisheries
- Interior fisheries



Hatchery Operations

Dual role: Preserving wild runs and producing fish for harvest.

- One-third of 96 state facilities now involved in preserving wild runs.
- Hatcheries produce between 75% (Puget Sound) and 90% (Columbia River) of total harvest.
- 85% of hatchery salmon propagated to replace loss of wild fish from dam construction and habitat losses.





A Closer Look at Hatchery Operations

- **Hatchery Genetic Management Plans:**
128 submitted to ensure ESA compliance.
- **Scientific Review:**
Facilities have begun to implement recommendations of the independent Hatchery Scientific Review Group.





Habitat Restoration

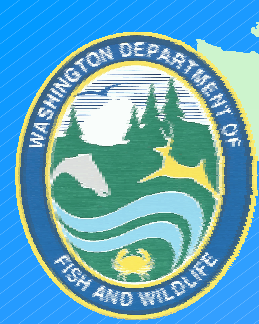
Local Watershed Groups:

More than 650 restoration projects have been funded by the SRFB since 1999. Projects prioritized by 26 local Lead Entity groups with support from WDFW.

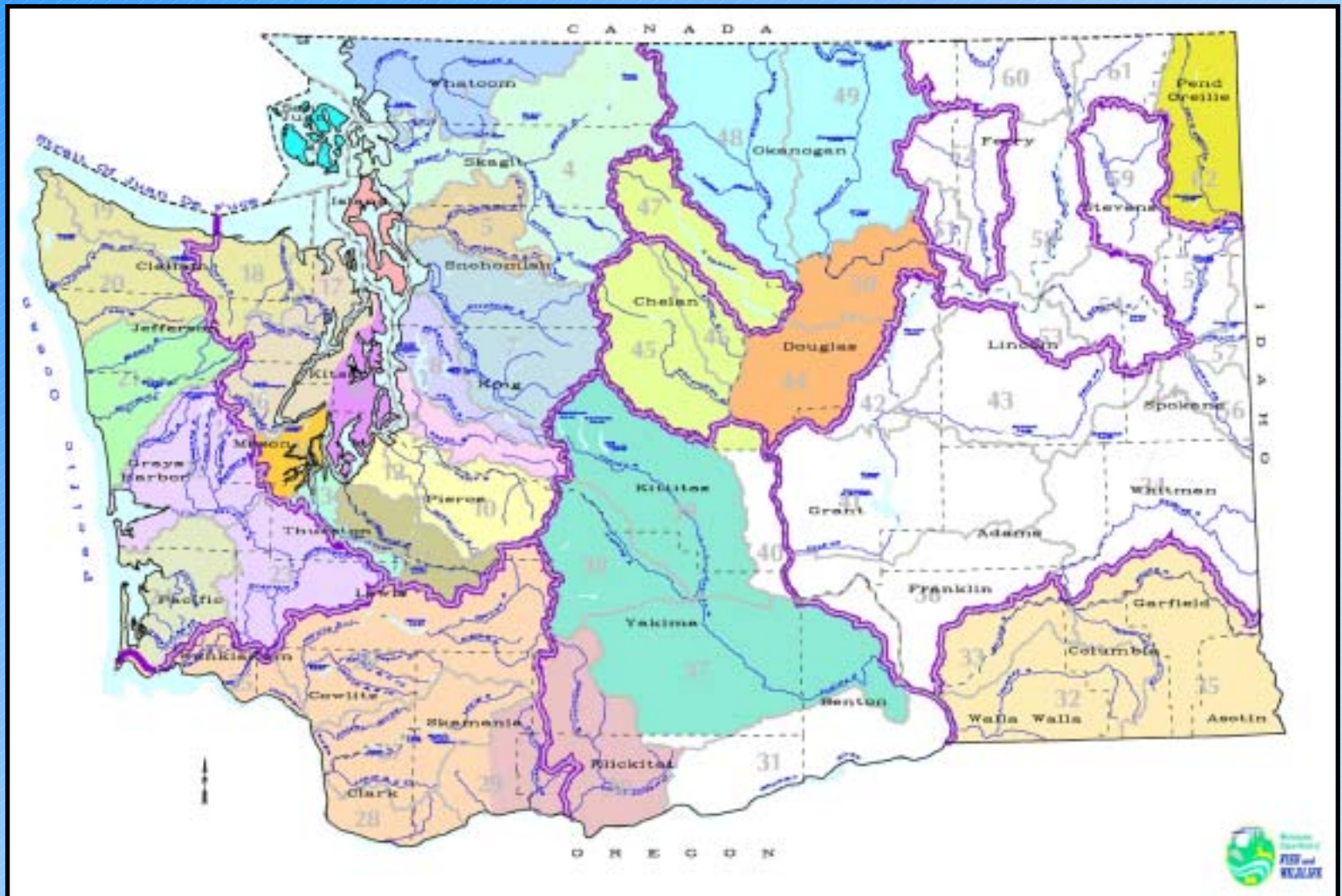
Forest and Fish Accord:

Landmark agreement has improved forestry practices with adaptable management on 8 million acres of private land covering 60,000 miles of streams.





Statewide Network of Lead Entities

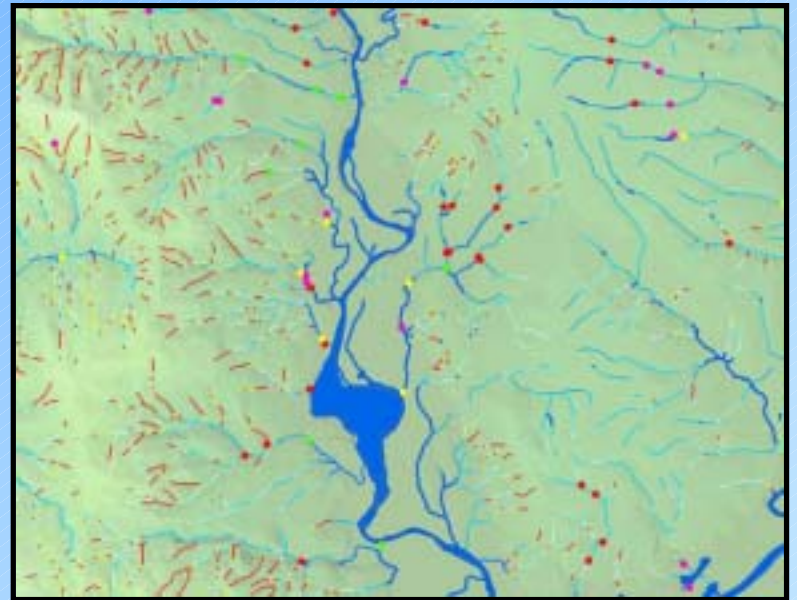


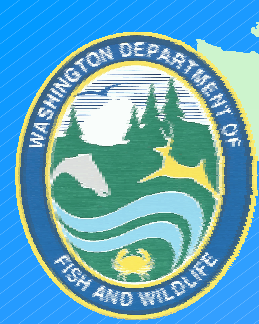


New Recovery Assessment Tools

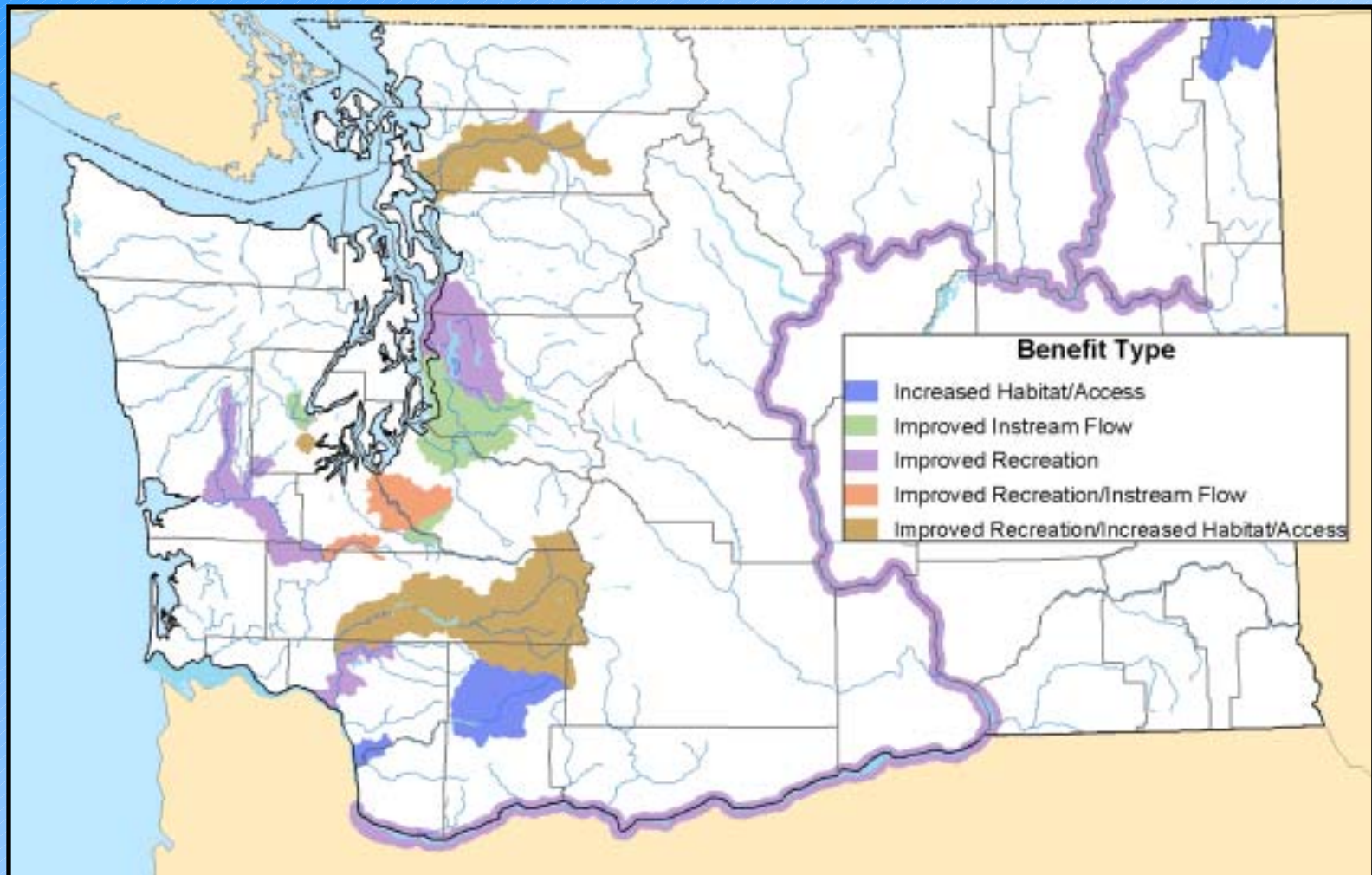
New tools allow resource managers to monitor changes in habitat conditions and track progress toward meeting salmon recovery goals.

- **SSHIAP:** The Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory Assessment Program is a map-based data bank of habitat conditions and fish populations.
- **EDT:** The Ecosystem Diagnosis & Treatment system helps pinpoint where restoration work will have the greatest impact.





Hydropower – Areas Benefiting from Relicensing Projects





Goldsborough Dam Removal Project

- Partnership with Simpson Timber and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- Removed obsolete wooden dam in 2001.
- Restored 14 miles of ideal spawning habitat.
- Expected to support 2,000 coho and 10,000 chum salmon



↑ Before

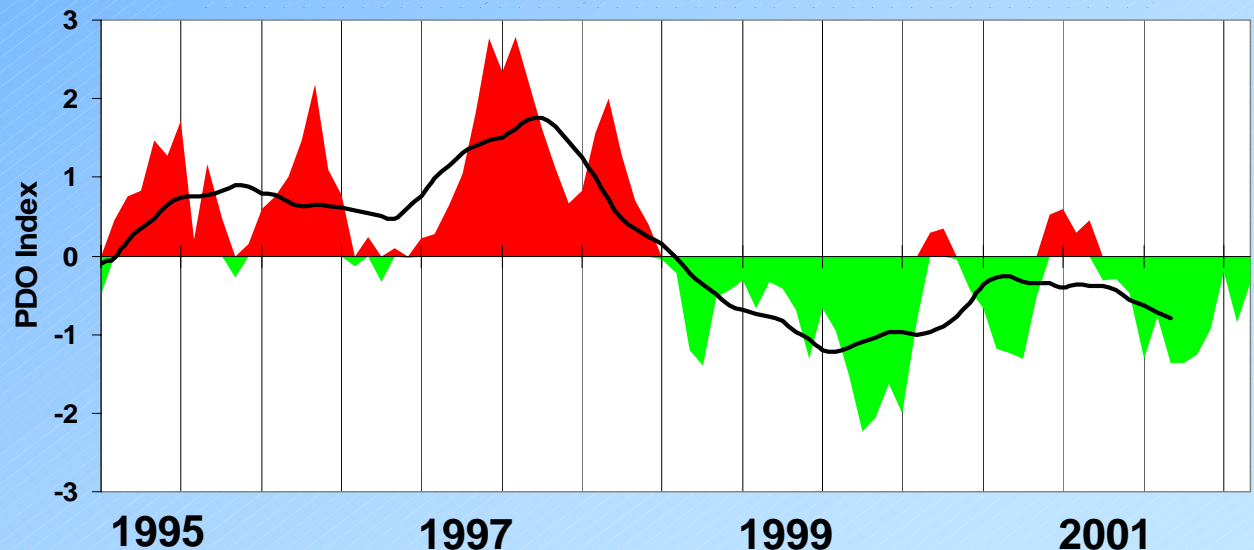


⇐ After

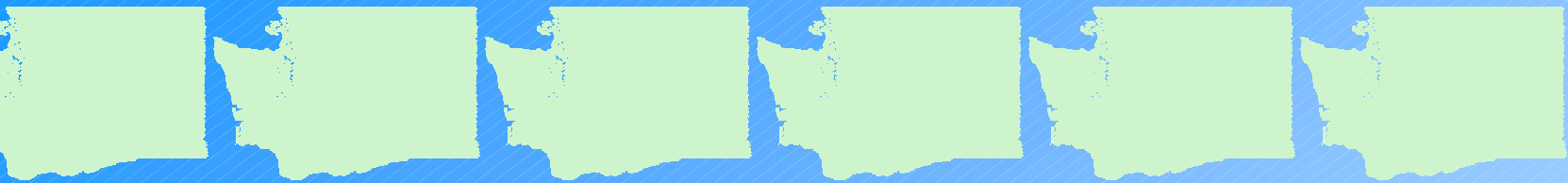


Ocean Conditions

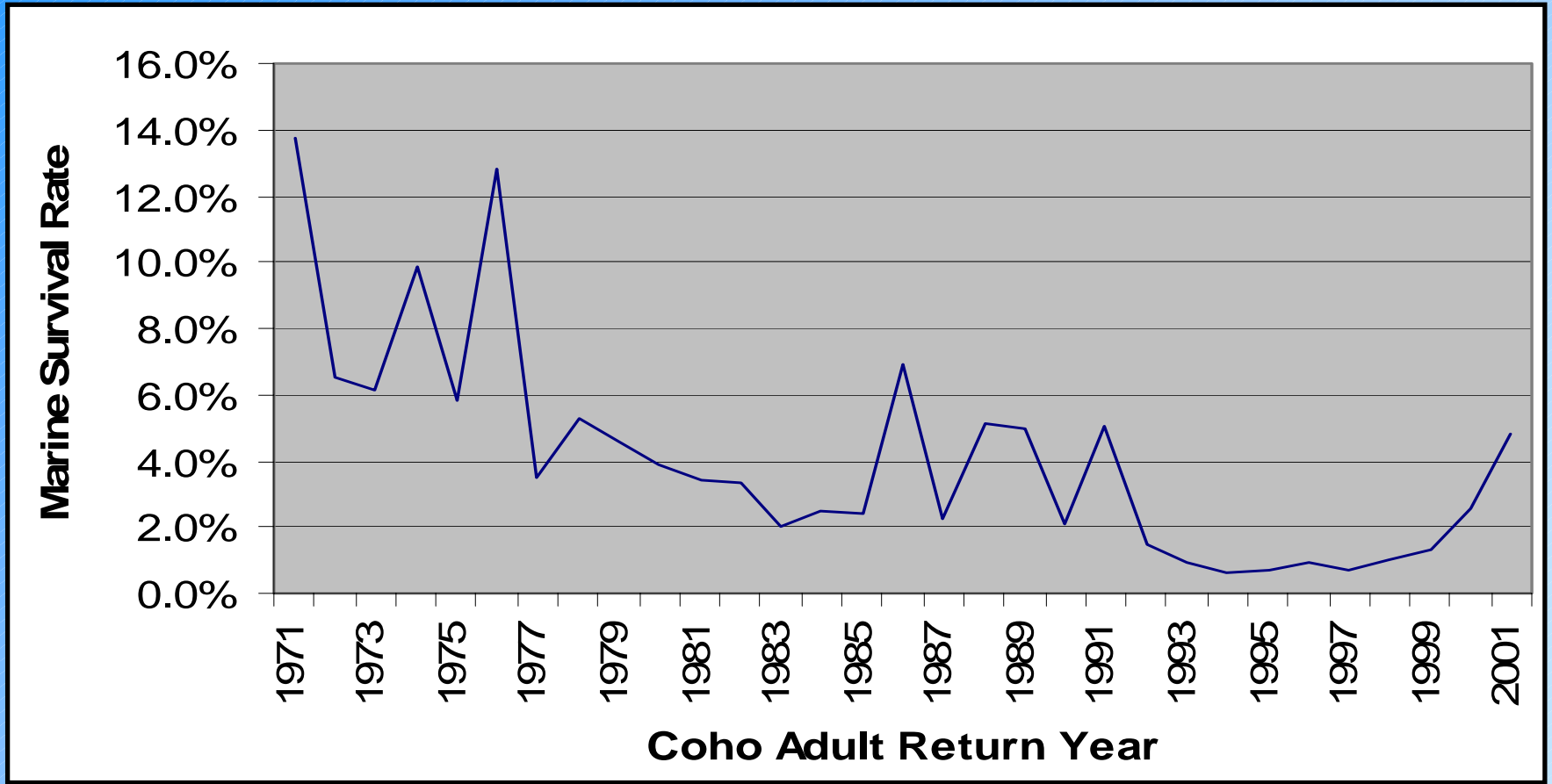
- A recent turn toward favorable ocean conditions has greatly improved salmonid survival rates.
- The El Niño-like phenomenon, known as the Pacific Decadal Oscillation, is expected to last about 15 years before the downward cycle returns.
- This cycle provides a window of opportunity for salmon recovery.



Source: N. Mantua, University of Washington



Oregon Coho Marine Survival Rate, 1971-2001





Reforms Yield Economic Benefits

- Reforms in 4H's are restoring salmon populations and revolutionizing fisheries in Washington state.
- WDFW has established more than 50 selective salmon fisheries. Anglers must release unmarked fish they catch.
- Selective fisheries have helped to prevent wide-scale fishing closures, benefiting dozens of communities. Personal income from fishing in coastal towns tripled in 2001 over the previous 5 years. (Source: PFMC)





Top 10 Valued Marine Fish/Shellfish Species 2002

Species	Lbs.	Est. Value
1) Dungeness Crab	19,980,097	\$32,566
2) Geoduck Clams	4,286,956	\$19,127
3) Albacore Tuna	10,446,047	\$6,451
4) Sablefish	2,379,469	\$3,195
5) Pink Shrimp	10,710,609	\$2,861
6) Sardines	34,904,382	\$1,903
7) Spots Shrimp	319,603	\$1,370
8) Manila Clams	853,425	\$1,218
9) Pacific Whiting	23,434,208	\$1,022
10) Pacific Cod	1,978,214	\$996



(X1000 Commercial ex-vessel value)

Source: WDFW Marine Resources 01/16/03



W DFW Mitigations to Lost Coastal Economic Opportunity

- **Developed two fisheries under the Emergency Fisheries Act**
 - Ocean spot prawns – experimental fishery (limited participation)
 - Sardines – trial fishery - (participation not limited)
- **Experimental fishery permits under auspices of the Pacific Fisheries Management Council**
 - Arrowtooth Flounder – trial fishery
 - Dogfish hook and line fishery
 - Walleye Pollock – mid water trawl fishery



Wildlife

A source of recreational opportunity for millions each year.

- 227,000 hunters
- 2.5 million wildlife viewers over age 16
- \$1.3 billion annually in spending in Washington





W DFW has stewardship responsibility for nearly 600 wildlife species, including 79 hunted species





Hunting

WDFW provides hunting opportunity by:

- Monitoring and managing game species
- Setting hunting seasons and regulations
- Providing hunter access
- Educating hunters and enforcing wildlife regulations





Focus of Game Management

- 79 game species managed statewide.
- Big game, small game, upland birds and waterfowl are focus of management.
- “Emphasis species” include deer, elk, pheasants, black bear and cougar.





Wildlife Viewing

WDFW provides wildlife viewing opportunity by:

- Managing wildlife species
- Maintaining more than 800,000 acres of wildlife areas and aquatic sites
- Working with local governments and citizen groups to expand wildlife viewing sites and opportunities





Public Access

WDFW provides public access for recreation

- **Maintains a statewide network of more than 800,000 acres of wildlife areas and aquatic sites.**
- **Also maintains 604 public access sites visited 13-15 million times per year.**
- **19-member citizen advisory group guides WDFW land management activities.**

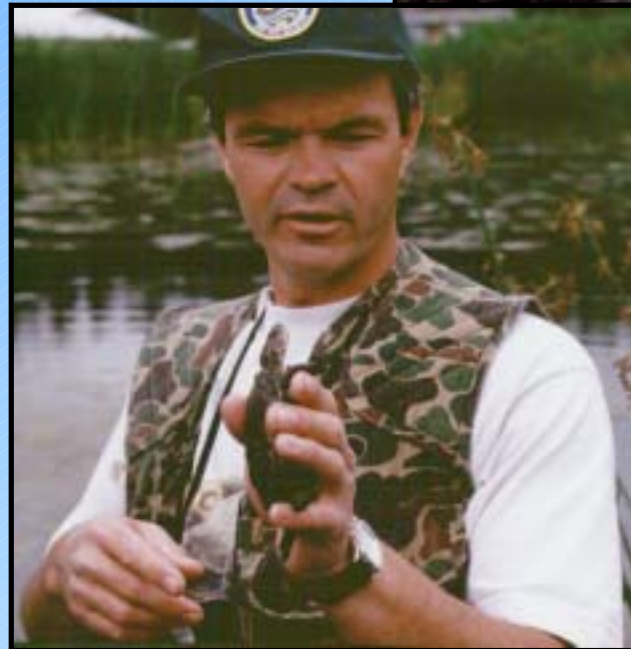




Science – the Key to Stewardship

WDFW relies on sound science to protect and perpetuate wildlife species:

- Biological surveys
- Species recovery plans and reintroduction efforts
- Statewide network of highly trained biologists





W DFW Protects Wildlife Health



Testing for emerging wildlife diseases

- Chronic wasting disease
- West Nile virus
- Hair slip syndrome (deer hair loss)



W DFW Protects Public Safety



- Dangerous wildlife response
- Public safety cougar removal
- Education



Immediate Challenges

- Maintain support for salmon recovery to ensure “4 H” reforms continue, listed stocks are recovered and sustainable fisheries carry on
- Maintain and expand public and private partnerships to ensure habitat and other critical stewardship activities are sustained
- Explore with local communities ways to expand fish- and wildlife-related recreation opportunities and access to those opportunities

